ISSUE DOCUMENTATION – RTCA SC-186



Tracking Information (committee secretary only)							
Change Issue Number	12						
Submission Date	13 January 2004						
Status (open/closed/deferred)	Pending						
Last Action Date							

Short Title for Change Issue: Feedback on Air/Ground determination for non-automatic means	
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Topic:		ASA		High-level		ASAS		STP		ASSAP		CDTI	
Document Reference: DO-289						Originator Information:							
Entire documer	nt (y/n)	No				N	ame	Tom Mosher, Garmin AT				
Section number	ection number(s) 3.1.2.4				Pł	none	(503) 391-3522						
Paragraph num	nragraph number(s)			E-	mail	tom.mosher@garmin.com							
Table/Figure number(s)						•	O	ther		•			

Pro	Proposed Rationale for Consideration (originator should check all that apply):							
	Item needed to coordinate with other documents							
	ASA MASPS							
X	1090 MHz Link MOPS							
X	UAT Link MOPS							
	TIS-B MASPS							
	Previously written CDTI MOPS							
X	Other (include document title): ADS-B MASPS							
	Item needed for harmonization with international requirements							
X	Item identified during recent ADS-B development activities and operational evaluations							
	MOPS clarifications and correction item							
	Validation/modification of questioned MOPS requirement item							
	Military use provision item							
	New requirement item							

Nature of Issue:		Editorial		Clarity		Performance		Functional		
Jacob Description (attach additional shorts if managemy).										

<u>Issue Description (attach additional sheets if necessary):</u>

As implemented in the UAT MOPS Rev A (DO-282A), the test procedures for verification of vertical status show that there are some unintended outcomes of the ASA MASPS requirements for air/ground determination when no automatic means is available. To wit:

1 - If Radio Altitude (RA) is not available, and either Ground Speed (GS) or Air Speed (AS) is available (but not both), then the aircraft will report as Airborne regardless of what the Ground Speed or Air Speed is. To illustrate, the following examples are taken from the UAT MOPS test procedures:

GS = 25 knot, AS not available, RA not available, result = AIRBORNE.

AS = 25 knot, GS not available, RA not available, result = AIRBORNE.

Note that the GS or AS could be as low as 1 knot, or indeed 0 knots, as long as the data is available, with the same result.

The problem stems from the logic in the ASA MASPS requirement (paraphrased):

"Otherwise, if RA is not available, and if the participant's GS and AS are available, and GS < 50 knots and AS < 50 knots, then that participant shall set its Vertical Status to ON-GROUND."

If this condition is not met, the default setting for Vertical Status is AIRBORNE. The lack of any lower limits on the AS or GS value means that regardless of what the AS or GS value is, as long as

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only one of them is available, the aircraft must report that it is AIRBORNE.

2 - Another similar problem can be caused when the RA is available, but the GS and AS are both not available. In this case, the requirement applies the following logic (parapharased):

"If the participant's RA is available, and RA < 50 feet, and at least GS or AS is available and < 100 knots, the Vertical Status shall be set to ON-GROUND".

In this case if both GS and AS are not available, then regardless of the RA value, even 0 feet, the aircraft will report as AIRBORNE because that is the default condition when the above logic is not met. The lack of any minimum threshold for the Radio Altitude causes the AIRBORNE condition to be reported no matter what the RA value is.

Originator's proposed resolution if any (attach additional sheets if necessary):

- 1. Review the logic that is used to determine the Air/Ground state when no automatic means is available.
- 2. Consider inserting some minimum value of Radio Altitude which must be exceeded before the AIRBORNE state can be declared.

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